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HABANA, CUBA, *June 25, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report of the health conditions of the city of Habana for the week ended June 24:

Yellow fever is steadily increasing, as the warm weather continues without abatement. The deaths in the city from that disease are apparently few in number, but it is hardly probable that the statistics are reliable. A visit to the largest military hospital, Alphonso XIII, on Tuesday, June 22, showed more than 50 cases of yellow fever in the wards set aside for this disease. Smallpox to the extent of 42 cases was seen, all but a dozen being convalescent. These two diseases are isolated in separate buildings, having their individual staff of medical officers and attendants.

There are said to be about 12,000 sick soldiers of the Spanish army now in the different military hospitals, and provisions are now being made to arrange for the care of several thousand more by using sugar warehouses. Hearing of this, I have visited nearly all the warehouses on the water front, but so far I can find no hospital equipment being placed in any of them. Smallpox has not attacked the soldiers coming from Spain to any extent, but seems to have prevailed among the native contingent.

The following mortality for the week ended Thursday, June 24, is submitted: Yellow fever, military hospitals, 47; city, 1; total, 48. Enteric fever, 8; pernicious fever, 12; paludal fever, 3; dysentery, 11 smallpox, city, 3; total, 3. Enteritis, 19; diphtheria, 1; tuberculosis 31. Deaths from all diseases, 231. Annual ratio per 1,000, 60.

Very respectfully,

W. F. BRUNNER,  
*Assistant Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.*

*Sanitary reports from Santiago.*SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *June 12, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that there were 106 deaths for the week ended June 12. Of these, 7 were from yellow fever, 43 from dysentery, 25 from enteritis, acute and chronic; 6 from remittent, 2 from pernicious, 4 from tuberculosis; the rest from noncontagious diseases.

As I predicted in my last report, yellow fever is increasing daily, and as the summer advances the mortality from it will be decidedly large. Dysentery continues under an epidemic form. Some cases of beriberi have been reported, but as they have not come under my immediate observation I am doubtful about the existence of the disease; the board of health has appointed a commission of three physicians to study the cases reported.

Respectfully,

Dr. H. S. CAMINERO,  
*Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *June 19, 1897.*

SIR: Ninety-nine deaths close the mortuary record for the week ending this day. Of these, we have 10 from yellow fever, 45 from dysentery, 10 from enteritis, acute and chronic; 9 from tuberculosis, 4 from remittent, 2 from typhomalaria, 6 from pernicious; the rest from common diseases of noncontagious character.

There are over 2,000 sick soldiers at the military hospital and the number increases daily. Yellow fever is prevailing now to a great

extent among the troops. Dysentery continues epidemically. Diarrhea prevails largely, while malarial fevers decline.

Respectfully,

Dr. H. S. CAMINERO,  
*Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.*

GREECE.

*Treatment of the wounded in the Græco-Turkish War.*

ATHENS, May 31, 1897.

A few days before the Turkish Government had declared war I came to Athens, in order to have an idea myself of the wretched condition of the Cretan refugees; but unhappily I have been, and I am still, obliged to witness the disasters by which little Greece has been stricken.

The Greek Government, as well as the Greek population, was obliged to support and entertain many thousands of Christians from Crete, who, being Greeks, were obliged to take refuge in Greece, in order not to sustain the same massacres and illtreatment that poor Armenians have suffered in Constantinople, as well as in Asia Minor, and who have been helped by the United States Red Cross under the presidency of Miss Clara Barton.

It seems that Greece was not allowed to help the wretched Cretans. There were more than 20,000, wretched, ill, and starving.

On the 16th of last April the Turkish troops received the order to attack, and on the 18th of the same month war was declared. As a consequence, the charges of the Greek Government, as well as those of the population, were very much increased. Besides the Cretans, there were and there are still, the wounded of the battles to help; besides the Cretans and the wounded are the Thessalian refugees, as well as those from Epirus, who, during the war, and especially after it, could not stay in their country on account of their Moslem countrymen, who are as barbarous as Moslem Cretans, if not worse.

At this moment the Greeks of the Greek Kingdom have to feed and help nearly 350,000 and have to attend nearly 5,000 wounded.

It is very interesting, as well as very sad, to note that the Greeks, who as individuals are so skillful and capable of doing so many good things, when assembled and forming a government are incapable of doing anything.

The Greek Red Cross, for instance, has not been of any assistance. I have to state nearly the same for the sanitary service of the Greek army. I can say that the wounded, as well as the refugees, have rather suffered from them. I can affirm that the wounded and the refugees have been attended with efficiency by private physicians, by private persons, and by rich Greeks, who have substituted what the Greek Government, the Greek Red Cross, and the sanitary service of the army have not been able to do.

Before the beginning of the war the Greek Red Cross had established five hospitals for wounded, one at each of the following places: Volo, Larissa, Tyrnavo, Carvassara, and Arta. Each of these hospitals was fitted for 50 beds. The hospital of Larissa was complete. They have made it the headquarters of the Red Cross. All the Red Cross material had been accumulated there. According to the slightest calculation there was more than 100,000 francs worth of material included in the armamentarium. The wounded of the Greek army have been deprived of this material, as the hospitals of Larissa and Tyrnavo were abandoned